BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1860. NO. 50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C.
No. 18 COURTLANDT ST.,
Up Stairs,
NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.
B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N. C.
May 11th, 1860 211-1w—38-3m

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

J. H. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Professional and Business Cards.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.**
Aug. 12, 1859. R. FRENCH, Proprietor. 50-1y

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.
As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.
The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors, from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.
The proprietors have added to the establishment
BATHING HOUSES,
sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to the House.
We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.
A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-tlS

Schools.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence the 15th of August next, under the superintendence of Rev. James M. Sprunt, as Principal, with a full corps of competent assistants.
Board and rates of Tuition as formerly.
DICKSON MALLARD,
Sec'y Board of Truestees.
Aug. 2, 1860. 49-3t

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$ 9 00
" " Higher "	12 50
" " Languages,	15 00

No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS SCHOOL will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.
TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,	20 00
" in Academic "	15 00
" in Primary "	12 00
" in Music on Piano,	20 00
" Harp,	25 00
" Melodeon,	18 00
" Guitar,	18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,	20 00
" in Water Colors,	12 00
Grecian Painting,	15 00
Drawing,	10 00
Use of Piano $4, Harp $5, Melodeon $3, Guitar $2 50.	

One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 17th, 1860. 267-1w—47 tlO

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 26th of July, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION.
Board and Tuition in the College Course.....$70 00
Board and Tuition in the Preparatory Course..... 60 00
This Institution has been in successful operation several years. The facilities here for obtaining a thorough and accomplished education are not surpassed by any similar institution in the State. For a Catalogue, apply at the Book store of Mr. George H. Kelley, or address the undersigned.
S. M. FROST.
June 4, 1860. 231-1m—41-2m*

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address
Rev. W. A. SMITH,
President Randolph Macon College, Virginia.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tlO

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.	

July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

BAPTIST SEMINARY AT WARSAW.
THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will open on the first of August.
The following classes will be formed immediately on the opening of the session:
PRIMARY CLASS.
COMMERCIAL CLASS:
In which young men, desiring to be fitted for practical business, will receive the necessary instruction.
TEACHERS' CLASS:
For the benefit of those who contemplate Teaching.
COLLEGE CLASS:
For those who wish to be fitted for Wake Forest, or any other College.
CLASS IN PRACTICAL COOKERY:
In which twenty lessons will be given, and appropriate experiments made, in Practical Cookery.
Young ladies will also be taught, at their option, how to cut and fit plain garments, and needle work as applied to plain sewing, either with sewing machine or by hand.
Drawing, Painting, and Music, taught in perfection.
GOVERNMENT:
We have but one Rule. It may be found in Matt. 7th Chap., 12th verse.
Our number, for the present, will be limited to Eighty, it being the intention of the Principals to devote themselves wholly to the supervision and instruction of the pupils committed to their care.
W. B. JONES,
Mrs. DELIA W. JONES.
Miss MARY J. NEWELL.
July 19, 1860. 47-4t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.
Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*
The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
July 12, 1860. 46-3m

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th. 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and **other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the** body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Fayetteville; Dr. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in **THOUSANDS OF CASES.**
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th. 1860 147-3m—27-1y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of FOYLES & GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wilmington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. DANIEL M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.
January 2, 1860. 29-tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860.—36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

ANY PERSON
WISHING to contract for ASH & POPLAR HEADING, will do well to address C. A. BYRD.
Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C. 49-1m

For Sale and to Let.

SOUND LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his entire LANDS, lying in Onslow county, near the New Hanover line, immediately on the Sound, and open to the sea. There are about 1500 acres in all, about 600 of which are cleared and well adapted to PEAS, CORN, &c. There are 100 acres of ISLAND LAND, which has, besides its fertility, the advantage of not requiring a single panel of fence for any purpose. On the place is a large and comfortable DWELLING AND ALL NECESSARY OUTHOUSES. It has also all the advantages of obtaining FISH AND OYSTERS during all seasons of the year. Lands sold to suit purchasers.
Persons desirous of purchasing, will please call and view the premises; and for further description, apply to
JNO. F. SPICER.
Wilmington, N. C., or
JNO. D. SPICER,
Aug. 2, 1860—49 tf on the premises.

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE:
I WILL SELL, by order of Court, at the Court House door, Wilmington, 12 o'clock Thursday, August 30th, 1860, the desirable residence, (late Gen. Bynum's,) Corner 6th and Orange Streets, adjoining Bishop Atkinson's. Terms accommodating.
W. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
July 26th, 1860 48-ts
Herald copy.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
July 19, 1860. Gilopolis P. O., N. C. 47 tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing **780 ACRES.**
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

$10 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, a negro woman named ORRY. Said negro is about 5 feet high. She is a mulatto, with nearly straight hair, and about 27 years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or for her confinement in Jail so that I can get her. She will be lurking about Magnolia, in Duplin county, and in Sampson. J. B. PIGFORD.
Oak Grove, New Hanover co., July 23, '60. 48-3w

$1,000 REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C., or $500 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 160 pounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.
☞This offer good until the 1st day of September, 1860.
HENRY S. CLARK,
of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.
Feb. 27, 1860. 27-6m*

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and John F. Moore, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of William L. Moore, that CHARLES, a slave of light complexion, of common size, very likely and aged about 30 years, the property of said William L. Moore, has run away and lays out and is committing depradations, and is now perhaps on his way towards Pittsboro', and will probably stop in Brunswick and Bladen Counties on his way thither. These, therefore, are to command the said Charles, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said owner, or some other person. And we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places in New Hanover County; and we warn said slave if he do not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever.
Given under our hands and seals, the 23d day of July, 1860.
JAMES GARRASON, J. P., [SEAL.]
J. F. MOORE, J. P., [SEAL.]

$100 REWARD
WILL BE PAID by the subscriber for the apprehension of the above negro if delivered to me, dead or alive, or for his confinement in Jail. WM. L. MOORE.
July 26th, 1860. 48-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.—SUPERIOR CO

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

The Elections.

We give to-day the returns from all the counties of the State, with nine exceptions. Our table, although not official, is as correct as we have been able to make it by comparison and investigation. Our footing up of the figures shows an aggregate of votes and majorities for Ellis of 47,476, and for Pool of 42,389,—the nett majority for Ellis thus far being 5,087. In the counties to be heard from, Bragg's majority was something about 1,200 or from that to 1,500; so that, supposing the ratio of loss to be the same in these counties as in those already heard from, Governor Ellis' aggregate majority will vary very little from six thousand votes. Of course, the official returns may make some slight modifications of the figures as reported, but generally such modifications are in favor of the Democrats, as first rumors are against them. Gov. Ellis' majority over Mr. Pool will not differ from six thousand by two hundred votes either way, we think.

We have also endeavored to get at the result of the elections from the Legislature, and we think have succeeded fairly. We find the following losses and gains:

Commons.

	Dem. loss.	Dem. gain.
Burk,		1
Bertie,		1
Bladen,		1
Caldwell,	1	
Carteret,	1	
Craven,	2	
Forsythe,	1	
Gates,	1	
Johnston,		1
Moore,	1	
Orange,	2	
Washington,	1	
Wake,	2	
	12	4

Making a nett loss of 8 and an actual change of 16.—The Democratic majority in the last House of Commons was 44. This would reduce it to 28. It is proper to remark, that some two other changes are reported, but not certain. The majority in the House cannot be under 20. We find the following in the Senate:

	Dem. Loss.	Dem. gain.
Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,		1
Carteret and Jones,	1	
Johnston,		1
Martin and Washington,	1	
Robeson and Richmond,	1	
Chowan and Gates,	1	
	4	2
	2	
	2	

Making a nett gain of 2 for the Opposition and a change of 4.

The Democratic majorities in the last Senate was 14. It will not probably be under 8 in the next. It may be ten, but we make allowance for a reported loss in the Buncombe Senatorial district.

It will thus be seen that in any event the Democratic majority in each house, and in both houses on joint ballott will be clear and decided. That Senatorship and those Judgeships are all right.

From the Daily Journal of the 3d inst.

The Elections.

The elections passed off here yesterday with less unpleasantness than might have been expected, in view of the high state of excitement existing in regard to the contest for Sheriff, Governor and members of the Legislature. We need hardly add that we record this fact with much satisfaction as reflecting credit upon the character of our people as a law-abiding community.

In this county Governor Ellis has received a much larger vote than he did two years since, and, indeed, a larger vote that Governor Bragg did in 1856, when he obtained a majority in the State of 12,594 over Mr. Gilmer. The vote of New Hanover county is greater than it has ever been before, and although Governor Ellis has received a larger vote than had ever before been cast for any candidate, his majority falls about one hundred below that given for Governor Bragg in 1856, the fact being that the Opposition vote is wholly unprecedented, owing no doubt to the zealous efforts of the talented opposition gentlemen who ran for the Legislature, with no chance of success themselves, but wholly for the purpose of bringing out a full vote for Pool. Under all the circumstances, the Democrats of the County have nothing to be ashamed of. They worked *well*—they increased their vote largely, in the face of the most serious obstacles. The determined spirit manifested by the Democracy of the town and County is something to be proud of and something which even their bitterest opponents are compelled to respect.

The returns from other portions of the State are, as yet, too few to afford any reliable data upon which to predicate any decided opinion. In Wake County the opposition have made very large gains, alike on the Gubernatorial and county ticket. This we expected. The way in which our party in that County has been split up left no reasonable chance for any other result. It ought to teach us a lesson.

In Wayne, Gov. Ellis has received a largely increased vote, and so has Mr. Pool. Relatively, Mr. Pool makes a slight gain, but not of any consequence. In Lenoir the Democrats gain a few votes. The Democratic majority in Duplin will be increased. In Columbus, there is a trifling Democratic loss;—how things stand in Brunswick we cannot say—we presume that there is little or no change; if there be any, it will probably be in favor of the Democrats. The election of John D. Taylor, Esq., from the Senatorial District composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, is generally conceded.

The only serious loss of which we have heard, so far, is in Wake, and *that* was to have been expected. We lose *two* members there, and something like six hundred votes for Governor. We will *certainly* gain a member in Bladen, and probably one or two in Johnston; so that there is no harm done in that way.

The returns so far do not at all change our views of the result. For some weeks past we have told all who made any inquiry of us in reference to the election, that Gov. Ellis' majority would range from six thousand to ten thousand, and we think so still. The Democratic majority in the Legislature will be sufficient for all practical purposes.

From the Daily Journal of the 6th inst.

The Elections.

We present to-day returns official and unofficial from a little over half the counties in the State. These returns leave no doubt of the re-election of Governor Ellis, but so strangely do the changes sometimes come, showing gains where losses were expected, and losses where gains were looked for, that no very near approximation can be made to the final result. It is mainly guess work. We still think Ellis' majority will exceed six thousand, and not quite reach ten thousand; but this is only what we *think*. All that we *know* on this subject our readers have before them in our columns.

The Democrats will evidently have a majority in the Legislature, in both branches, but not near so large a one as they had two years ago.

In the Cape Fear District, as usual, the Democracy more than holds its own. Gov. Ellis' majority will hardly be less than thirty-four hundred in this District, and there is a possibility of our gaining a member from Richmond. At any rate the election of Davis, Democrat, from Bladen, offsets that of Dockery, Opposition, to the Senate from Robeson and Richmond.

Most, if not all the counties of Gilmer's District have been heard from. We have lost heavily there, as we expected. We do not look for a corresponding ratio of loss in the counties yet to be heard from.

POSTSCRIPT.—We have just received a despatch from which the main facts, in addition to those already in our possession and stated, are that all parties in Raleigh concede Ellis' election by at least four thousand, and that Avery is elected to the Senate. We are very much gratified by this last item. Possibly we may get a despatch direct from Raleigh before going to press.

The Vote.

With fourteen counties heard from only through their majorities, and nine or ten totally unheard from, we have already an aggregate vote of 89,865. The vote cast in the election of 1856, when the contest was between Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer was 102,516. The full vote of 1860 when received, will be found decidedly in advance even of that, which was much in advance of any previous vote. We presume that the vote of this year will exceed 110,000, and Ellis receive a larger vote than any candidate ever before received.

There are matters connected with the late canvass, and with the vote cast at the recent election which will afford ground for curious speculation and useful teachings, especially, to the Democratic party. But the time has not yet quite come to indulge in these speculations or to enforce these teachings. But the time will be here just as soon as the results shall have been fully received and realized. We, at least, shall not shrink from our duty in the matter.

From the Daily Journal of the 2d inst.

Mr. Ashe's Speech on Tuesday Night.

We most honestly and sincerely desire to avoid anything and everything in this canvass that might appear like personality, or personal allusion in any way. We knew the former editors of the *Herald*—the Messrs. Burr—to be as much opposed to this thing as ourselves. We *did* think that the new editor, Mr. Waddell, was equally so. We say that we did think so until yesterday. From the tone of the leading editorial article in yesterday's *Herald*, we are reluctantly forced to a different conclusion. We cannot regard that article as anything more than an attempt to array every little party prejudice against our party and our business. The thing has been tried before. It is a small affair, any way it can be fixed, and we estimate it at all it is worth. We expect to have and to keep the business of the business men of Wilmington, simply because they *are* business men, and know where their interests carry them. If we regarded them as fools, we might entertain a different notion.—Possibly the Herald *has* a different notion, and simply because it entertains such a disparaging idea in regard to our business men.

The *Herald*, yesterday, after having indulged itself in over a column of miscellaneous *blather*, contains the following beautiful allusion to the *Journal*:

> The Journal, too, raises a howl over the prescription [proscription, no doubt it meant,] which is desired to be exercised by the Opposition party in regard to that Road. We are not surprised at this, for we understand that the printing of the Road has been lavishly bestowed on the *Journal*, and it is hardly natural to suppose that that pap would be readily relinquished.

In alluding to our advocacy of the course pursued by the President and management of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, our cotemporary of the *Herald* makes at least one mistake, and that is in assigning party and pecuniary grounds for our position upon that question. The printing of the several roads here has come to us like that of the majority of our merchants, and that has been simply because they have found that they could have their work done well and promptly by us. Whether they could have had it done equally well or better elsewhere, we do not know, and it is not for us to say. We *do* know that we have never solicited that or any other business, public or private. Possibly, we might suggest a reason why we are able to do a large proportion of the Railroad printing in the State:—It may arise from the fact that the editors and proprietors of the *Journal* are *practical printers*, or, as the cant appears to be now, the editors of the *Journal* are *working men*. They know how to do their work. The *Journal* office did an important portion of the work for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad before Mr. Ashe was President. The other roads are not controlled by Democratic presidents, that we know of, (they are the other way, we think;) and yet, from mere business considerations, we have done the greater portion of the printing for these roads. In these matters we ask no favors and make no distinctions. We have never asked for a cent's worth of printing from any road, any more than we have done from any individual. In business matters we ask no *odds*. In such matters, as in all others, we are willing that everything should go for what it is worth, and to that it is bound to finally come.

In reporting, or trying to report, Mr. Ashe's speech, made on Tuesday night, the *Herald* attributes to him these remarks:

> "That appeals had been made to stockholders against the President, (himself,) and money squeezed out of their pockets for political purposes, to be used in this and other counties—that the mechanics of the Road had been appealed to, to vote for Pool in order to have the President turned out, and they had been told their wages would be raised—*that all this was akin to abolitionism, and he had put his foot on it.*"

Now, in this, the *Herald* misrepresents Mr. Ashe, unintentionally, no doubt. We heard all, or nearly all, his speech made on Saturday night, at the upper Railroad Bridge, which was about the same in substance with that of last Tuesday night. He said that an outcry had been made against the employment of slave labor by the W. & W. Railroad Company, and that this outcry against the employment of a kind or class of labor belonging and peculiar to the South, was akin to abolitionism, and upon this Mr. Ashe put his foot. It will be seen at once how far this differs from the account as it appears in the *Herald* of yesterday. Mr. Ashe's own assertion and statement will be sustained by every man in the community.

☞ We have before us the "Catalogue of the Officers and Cadets of North Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C.—First Session, 1859-'60."

From this we learn, among other things, that the Faculty, as at present constituted, consists of six Professors, many of whom are well known, and all, no doubt, competent. That the Cadets last session numbered 142, and the aggregate is rapidly increasing. The course of studies is thorough, and it is intended that this School shall present the combined advantages of Literary, Scientific and Military instruction and training.

Applications for admission to be made to Maj. Daniel H. Hill, Superintendent N. C. Institute, Charlotte, N. C. The terms are sufficiently moderate, and the moral tone of the community in which the Institute is situated is acknowledged to be high.

☞ The young Prince of Wales seems to be a clever, handsome, well-educated young fellow, pleasant in his manners, and likely to be quite popular in the United States, as well as in Canada. He is, in fact, a great improvement on that bull-headed old fellow, George the III., whose stupidity and stubbornness precipitated the American Revolution.

☞ Gov. Ellis' vote in the old county of Edgecombe—that is, including the precincts included in the new county of Wilson—is 1491.

From the Raleigh Standard.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: By virtue of my appointment as a member of the "National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party" for the State of North Carolina, and at the earnest solicitation of a large number of the friends of Douglas and Johnson, the nominees for President and Vice President, of the National Convention of the Democratic party of the Union, I am induced to issue this call to the friends of that ticket, to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 30th of this month (August) for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential Campaign.

The excited political contest in which the people of the State have been engaged, since the adjournment of the National Convention, has caused the postponement of this call to the present time. I can now, without fear of embarrassing our local elections, appeal to the friends of Douglas and Johnson—the nominees of the National Democracy—throughout the State, to arouse themselves to action—to rally to the support of those tried friends of the Constitution and the Union—to stand firmly and boldly by the flag of the National Democratic Party—unawed by dictation from the Administration at Washington City on the one hand, or the Yancey Secessionists on the other. Whatever politicians may have said or done—however willing and ready some of them may have been to commit our good old State to the purposes and fortunes of the secession ticket, the PEOPLE of the Democratic party have never yet yielded their willing assent or approval, but have been waiting anxiously the opportunity to speak out boldly in behalf of the National nominees of their party. To all such I appeal. Come together—National Democrats—friends of Douglas and Johnson—*on Thursday the 30th of this month*—and let us take counsel, and determine what duty and patriotism—devotion to the Constitution and Union—demand from us, in the present threatening aspect of political affairs.

ROBT. P. DICK,
Of the National Ex. Com. of the Dem. Party.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 1st, 1860.

☞ The Editors of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above in their papers. R. P. D.

We copy the above remarkable document or manifesto for the purpose of offering a few remarks in connection with the movement which Mr. Dick appears willing to start.

Mr. Dick, "by virtue of my [his] appointment as a member of the National Executive Committee for the State of North Carolina," and for other reasons, issues a call to the friends of Douglas and Johnson, to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 30th of this month, (August,) for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential Campaign.

It might be worth while to inquire where, or from whom Mr. Dick received this appointment, or political position in the Democratic party of North Carolina, by virtue of which he issues his call for a Convention. *He got it from a Convention with which North Carolina, through her delegates, had ceased to act, save through the person of Mr. Dick himself.* It can hardly be that Mr. Dick had himself appointed, and yet it is certain that no other North Carolinian did, for there was none other there. The plain inference is, that Mr. Dick holds an appointment from an organization unknown to the Democratic party of North Carolina, and in which, so far as that appointment was concerned, we are forced to come to the conclusion that North Carolina was wholly unrepresented.

Mr. Dick appears to be somewhat in the position of that modest and conscientious juror who was annoyed by having eleven "d—d stubborn men" serving with him. He seems to think that he and a few others are alone the salt of the earth, and that the great majority of the delegates from this State to Charleston and Baltimore—the electoral ticket chosen by the party of the State or the districts respectively—the Democratic press of the State, the Democratic candidate for Governor—the Democratic delegation in Congress, all are wrong—all are awed by dictation from the administration at Washington City on the one hand, or the Yancey Secessionists on the other. We think if Mr. Dick and his few partizans in this movement take counsel, and arrive at a correct conclusion as to what duty and patriotism—devotion to the Constitution and Union demand from them at this time—they will hereafter act in good faith with the party of the State—support Breckinridge and Lane and defeat all opposition.

Since the Douglas men took their queer course at Baltimore, odd ideas seem to have got into some people's heads as to the independence of State organizations.—Who, before would ever have supposed that a Douglas body in Baltimore, or anybody else in Baltimore, could have clothed Mr. Dick with the right to supersede the regularly constituted Democratic Executive Committee of the State. The call or recommendation for a State Convention is not a matter belonging to a National Executive Committee, and the attempt to do so is an assumption in derogation of State rights. We think it would be advisable for Mr. Dick to reflect upon this matter a little more before assuming to do many more things of this kind "by virtue of his appointment," etc.

It is rather late in the day for Mr. Dick to attempt to reverse the action of the Democratic people of the State upon this point, nor will the attempt to ignore that action, free any one who now attempts to get up an electoral ticket in opposition to that which the party itself has brought forward, from the charge of factiousness, unless they get off on the plea of stupidity, which we hardly suppose will be put in.

P. S.—Upon the whole, perhaps we do Mr. Dick injustice. He does not propose to call a *Democratic* Convention. He only proposes to have a *Douglas and Johnson* Convention. A different affair.

The Troubles in the East.

The sick man of Europe and Asia is about on his last legs, and may die just as soon as his doctors have decided upon the division of his property. Some, indeed, go so far as to say that the Turkish Empire is really dead already, and that its apparent vitality is wholly fictitious. They say that already the decay in its members has progressed so far as to have become offensive and unhealthy, and that the feeble remains of Turkish dominion must be quietly interred. The difficulties on the coast and near the coast of Syria, are quoted as instances and proofs of this—as exhibiting the fact that the Turkish government is either unable or unwilling to protect life and property from violence and outrage, especially when that violence is directed against christians.

The range of the Lebanon extends parallel with and within sight of the Mediterranean sea, from near Antioch to a point South of Sidon. It has been for long ages the fastness of fierce tribes, the terror of the fertile plains upon which it looks down. From the ranges of the Lebanon issued the terrible emissaries of the mysterious potentate known as the "Old Man of the Mountain," the leader of the tribe of the assassins, whose name has lent to the languages of civilization one of their most dreaded designations. In the gorges of the same chain the followers of the Monk Maron founded a sort of civil and religious heirarchy, which maintained its independence for ages, and even had a sort of military power. In the same retreats the followers of a fanattcal, Persian Dervish called el Drorsi, whence their name Druses, when driven out of Egypt and from the plains, sought shelter. The Maronites are not far different in belief from the Roman Catholic Church. The Druses are Mahomedans run mad with an infusion of Persian Magianism and devil worship. They are descended from Arabs, Khurds, Assassins and other wild people, and they are wilder than those from whom they sprang. From time immemorial there has been feud between the Druses and the Maronites—between all tribes of Mahomedans and all sorts of Christians, and all through the East the Christians get the worst of it. They are under cow. The Turkish and Persian authorities have aided or winked at the outrages committed against them. Their property has been repeatedly taken from them. Their homes destroyed and many of themselves murdered. This state of things appears to have now culminated. Once more the wild tribes of the mountains and fierce Arabs of the desert have overrun the rich plains of Damascus and slain thousands of Christian men and women and children, almost within hearing of the fleets of the "great powers," and the Turkish authorities, either through feebleness or want of inclination have failed to raise a hand in their defence. At last France and England had to take it in hand, and we may hear next of a virtual deposal of the *effete*, Turkish shadow, and the establishment of the substance of a strong English and French Protectorate over Syria and the Levant generally.—Turkey is dead and must be buried.

The two ranges of the Lebanons—the Libanus and anti-Libanus of the Romans look upon, or enclose those portions of the world dearest to the historian and most sacred to the Christian. Within their shadow lies the Holy Land, and rest the Holy Places. Within sight of their peaks spring up the energy and enterprise of the Phoenicians—the beauties of Tyre and Sidon.—The Jordan and the Orontes derive nourishment from their springs—from the cedars was hewn the wood of which Solomon built his temple. In their presence, Greek and Saracen—crusader and infidel—have fought, and may fight again, but with changed success—the Crescent will now sink before the Cross.

ELECTION RETURNS.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—Official.

PRECINCTS.	Governor. Ellis, Dem.	Governor. Pool, Op.	Sen. House of Commons. Hill W. Hall, Dem	Person, Dem.	Shaw, Dem.	Meares, Op.	Poisson, Op.	Sheriff. E. D. Hall, Dem.	Vann, Dem.
Wilmington,	528	539	547	497	485	534	508	474	550
Federal Point,	15	10	22	14	14	10	10	17	8
Masonboro',	28	40	23	19	17	38	36	35	41
Middle Sound,	71	65	85	66	65	63	61	57	76
Sandy Run,	121	..	110	118	119	..	..	36	75
Holly Shelter,	80	..	48	72	69	..	..	25	39
Rocky Point,	101	8	99	100	99	9	7	50	41
Long Creek,	164	5	160	157	148	11	3	55	111
Caintuck,	55	9	57	51	42	12	9	26	39
U. B. River,	96	1	89	90	90	1	1	50	41
Moore's Creek	53	3	52	49	48	5	2	14	38
Piney Woods,	108	11	104	99	95	14	11	34	79
S. Washington	129	22	118	116	115	17	17	93	63
	1549	713	1514	1448	1406	714	665	966	1200

The Opposition run Mr. Daniel Robeson in Wilmington for the Senate, where he received 230; Masonboro' 1; Middle Sound 10. He was brought out secretly by the opposition in town. No one except their own party heard a word of his being run until the day of the election, when printed tickets were placed on the table at the Court House.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY—Official.

PRECINCTS.	Governor. Ellis, D.	Governor. Pool, Op.	Senate. Taylor, D.	Senate. Jones, Op.	Com's. Meares, Op.	Sheriff. Galloway, D.	Sheriff. Sellars, Op.
North West,	65	97	62	102	89	69	90
F. Creek,	72	70	89	58	74	70	67
Smithville,	86	58	98	55	120	112	32
L. Folly,	92	107	93	106	112	97	98
Shallotte,	73	26	72	32	58	77	21
Waccamaw,	22	64	24	68	41	42	45
	410	422	438	421	494	467	353

Pool's maj. 12. Taylor's maj. 17. Galloway's maj. 114.

Columbus County—Senate, John D Taylor, Dem., majority over Jones, Opp., 118; in Bladen county, his majority is 9; Brunswick 17; total majority in the district 144.

DUPLIN COUNTY—Official.

PRECINCTS.	Governor. Ellis, D.	Governor. Pool, Op.	Senate. Dickson,	Ward,	Commons. Branch,	Stanford,	Smith,	Hodges,
Kenansville	148	28	70	94	71	141	84	36
Magnolia,	193	20	114	92	106	139	96	27
Warsaw	120	32	108	44	52	95	29	97
Faison's	29	28	45	2	18	11	13	43
Wolfscrape	109	21	111	16	80	25	38	80
Branch's	56	2	31	22	58	12	10	8
Dail's	59	8	40	22	54	18	28	15
Albertson's	75	..	57	8	14	9	54	19
Smith's	30	1	20	8	14	7	30	1
Sarecta	40	10	39	7	6	3	46	5
Hallsville	34	11	21	24	25	24	18	6
Snatchet	103	6	60	44	78	39	59	22
Cypress Creek	141	10	73	68	65	91	38	60
Island Creek	108	20	75	53	108	96	34	4
Rockfish	113	..	44	64	77	86	23	15
	1358	197	908	568	826	796	600	438

Sheriff.—Carr 907; Outlaw 521; Jones 104.

ONSLOW COUNTY.—Official.

	Gov.	Senate.	Com'ns.		Sheriff.	
	Ellis, D.	L. W. Humphrey, D.	J. H. Foy, D.	H. H. Sandlin, D.	W. D. Humphrey, D.	F. Thompson, Opp.
Stump Sound	123	3	98	12	59	62	77	39
Lower S. West,	91	2	66	8	24	59	72	9
Upper S. West,	121	5	89	13	66	51	108	3
Lower Richlands,	97	6	41	32	81	15	35	66
Upper Richlands,	86	16	68	21	54	45	45	54
Half Moon,	30	25	19	27	21	29	36	15
North East,	73	18	29	53	42	46	67	18
White Oak,	67	6	39	27	63	11	54	19
Swansboro',	83	43	89	16	64	65	84	39
Wolf Pitt,	70	9	25	..	38	30	43	32
	841	133	563	208	512	413	621	294

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	Gov. Ellis, D.	Gov. Pool, Opp.	Senate. Murphy, D.	Senate. Faison, Ind. D.	Com. Autry, D.	Com. Faison, D.	Sheriff Oates, Opp.	Sheriff Crumpler, D.
Clinton,	249	46	168	119	173	190	112	151
Turkey,	63	6	12	59	10	29	21	27
Taylor's Bridge,	154	..	149	15	125	134	12	131
Lisbon,	64	3	63	6	51	55	24	41
Honeycutt's	76	20	65	39	37	53	26	82
Hall's,	52	24	26	55	23	34	51	32
Little Coharey,	107	36	59	89	85	79	77	70
McDaniel's,	82	20	56	45	73	55	51	51
Westbrook's,	27	121	14	123	10	17	131	23
Piney Grove	68	68	47	86	13	52	124	12
Dismal,	10	110	9	101	7	39	120	10
Mingo,	79	126	83	105	57	75	151	54
	1031	580	751	842	663	812	900	684

CLINTON, N. C., August 2d, 1860.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Gents: Above you have the returns from this county.—The official vote will not vary five votes from the above.

Thos. I. Faison is elected Senator. He ran in opposition to the regular nominee, but is sound on all party questions. Oates is elected Sheriff—was opposed by the old Sheriff, who was an Independent Democrat, and has never received the strength of the Democratic party.

Yours in haste,

ROBESON COUNTY—Official.

	Gov. Ellis, D.	Gov. Pool, Opp.	Sen. McNeill, D.	Dockery, Opp.	Commons. McMillan, D.	Wishart, D.	McRae, Opp.	Cobb, Opp.	Sh'ff King, D.	Conoly, D.
Lumberton,	253	113	243	113	246	233	118	108	238	109
Howellsville,	93	5	88	6	89	82	5	5	29	66
St. Paul's,	98	46	92	49	95	85	51	49	82	47
Lumber Bridge,	66	34	65	36	71	53	30	46	29	67
McPhaul's Mills,	67	84	66	79	81	60	74	71	116	27
Philadelphus,	7	20	14	16	9	6	23	22	16	13
Red Banks,	16	113	19	111	16	12	113	109	102	12
Altordsville,	13	157	13	158	12	4	171	163	141	8
White House,	77	63	72	60	70	69	61	61	76	39
Sterling's Mills,	74	21	72	26	72	68	27	22	47	50
Britt's,	53	5	48	6	53	53	5	5	30	24
Thomson's,	27	20	25	20	29	27	19	17	18	27
	844	681	817	680	843	752	696	678	926	488

Heat and the Dog-Days.

It may be remarked that that portion of the year known as the dog-days, does not often show as high a state of the thermometer as may be found during many of the days of the month preceding it, but then during the latter part of July and until after the middle of August there is no cessation, nor intermission, nor remission. It is the same thing. There is no breeze—there is no evaporation. You are constantly steeped in a perspiration bath. As the children expressively remark, you feel "nasty." You are good for nothing, or at least you feel so. We heard this forenoon of one or two persons having been so far overcome by the heat as to actually sink down fainting, but subsequently revived. Night and day it is *hot*, and the mosquitoes are *bad*—worse than we ever saw them before—we think.

☞ We publish the following table of the official vote of North Carolina, cast for Governor in 1856, as a matter of convenience. We shall add to it the vote of 1860, as fast as we can receive it:

Official Vote of North Carolina.

COUNTIES.	1856. Bragg, D.	1856. Gilmer, K. N.	1860. Ellis, D.	1860. Pool, Opp.
Alamance,	976	645	771	793
Alexander,	466	411	....	M165
Anson,	334	772	289	887
Ashe,	734	708	377	811
Alleghany,	....	....	....	....
Burke,	523	451	26M	....
Buncombe,	969	786	....	M25
Bladen,	608	481	122M	....
Bertie,	470	545	....	M38
Beaufort,	539	833	626	1110
Brunswick,	404	468	410	422
Cabarrus,	426	665	429	887
Catawba,	968	158	960	415
Craven,	784	535	800	832
Cumberland,	923	701	1023	861
Chowan,	291	230	27M	....
Columbus,	589	306	265M	....
Camden,	107	474	96	541
Carteret,	493	502	481	561
Cherokee,	632	574	....	....
Caswell,	1120	211	945	227
Chatham,	1166	1062	1245	1255
Caldwell,	438	425	....	M192
Currituck,	556	146	760	220
Cleaveland,	1109	138	998	419
Davidson,	823	1191	890	1359
Davie,	353	586	481	690
Duplin,	1113	155	1358	197
Edgecombe,	1568	189	1062	127
Forsythe,	1080	926	1015	1028
Franklin,	744	334	810	406
Gaston,	759	133	860	200
Granville,	1225	994	1141	980
Guilford,	571	2059	451	2121
Greene,	432	289	421	345
Gates,	459	392	....	M30
Haywood,	537	254	....	....
Harnett,	652	229	691	200
Halifax,	736	584	788	596
Hertford,	335	393	345	399
Hyde,	332	501	....	....
Henderson,	665	647	....	....
Iredell,	351	1349	381	1714
Jackson,	570	112	....	....
Jones,	261	190	275	212
Johnston,	1036	817	1134	860
Lenoir,	447	263	556	349
Lincoln,	614	223	530	256
Madison,	576	247	....	....
Martin,	706	340	375M	....
McDowell,	536	305	....	M60
Moore,	733	677	749	843
Montgomery,	211	725	175	832
Macon,	367	396	....	....
Mecklenburg,	1024	623	1274	757
Nash,	1107	93	1050	122
New Hanover,	1522	570	1549	713
Northampton,	695	428	779	614
Onslow,	771	108	841	133
Orange,	1119	1045	1109	1238
Pasquotank,	330	502	....	M201
Perquimans,	304	348	....	M119
Pitt,	775	716	771	778
Person,	678	384	620	299
Polk,	....	....	....	....
Robeson,	773	669	844	681
Rockingham,	1168	439	1137	444
Rowan,	895	905	1138	1059
Rutherford,	1070	781	701	804
Randolph,	561	1281	448	1567
Richmond,	246	556	251	565
Sampson,	990	497	1031	580
Surry,	877	579	933	579
Stokes,	769	498	813	470
Stanly,	166	797	89	1065
Tyrrell,	124	309	....	M90
Union,	835	273	931	425
Wake,	1693	1124	1491	1573
Wilson,	....	....	919	113
Warren,	819	101	874	134
Washington,	261	377	....	M269
Watauga,	257	392	....	....
Wayne,	1332	274	1201	389
Wilkes,	609	1264	633	1419
Yadkin,	633	888	889	725
Yancey,	810	320	....	....
	57,555	44,961	47,476	42,389
	44,961			
Bragg's majority,	12,594			

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, Opp., and Tapscott, Dem., Commons.

Alamance and Randolph—Senate, Jonathan Worth, Opp.

Anson—Commons, Polk and Liles, Opp.; no change.

Anson and Union—Senate, Walkup, Op.; no change.

Alexander—Commons, Carson, Opp.; no change.

Brunswick—Thos D Meares, Opp., Commons.

Burke—Commons, Pearson, Dem.; Opp. loss.

Bertie—David Outlaw, Opp., but anti-*ad valorem*, Senate; Spruill, Opp., and Ferguson, Dem., Commons. Opp. loss 1 Commoner.

BEAUFORT—Fred Grist, Opp., elected to the Senate. Donnell and Marsh, Opp., to the Commons. No change.

BLADEN.—Commons—Davis, Dem.; Dem. gain.—Sheriff—R. P. Melvin, Dem.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Senate, John D. Taylor, Dem.; no change.

Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—Senate, Wm W Avery, Dem.

Chatham—W S Harris, Dem., Senate; Turner Bynum, Dem., W P Taylor and J M Green, Opps., Commons. Opp. loss of Senator.

Cabarrus—W S Harris, Opp., Commons; no change.

Cabarrus and Stanly—Victor C Barringer, Opp.

Catawba—Jonas Cline, Dem., Commons; no change.

Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston—J. Stowe, Dem., Senate.

Caldwell—Dickson, Opp.; Opp. gain.

Carteret & Jones—Dr Arendell, Opp., Senate; Mr Whitehurst, Opp., Commons in Carteret; both gains.

*Camden &

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 6, 1860.

The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived off Cape Race on last Friday night, bound to New York. She brings Liverpool dates by telegraph via Queenstown to the 26th ult.

A treaty of peace had been concluded between the Druses and the Maronites, and the French expedition had been stopped.

The Sultan of Turkey will act with the utmost rigor against the authors of the recent massacres in Syria.

Sardinia assents to Garibaldi's proposition for a truce of peace for six months.

The British military authorities recommend an increase of the Army. Palmerston's speech on national defences has caused great uneasiness.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 25th, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales of Wednesday is estimated at 8,000 bales. The market generally unchanged. Consols 93⅜ a 93¼.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN,

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 8th, 1860.

The steamship Canadian arrived off this place last evening. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 27th ultimo.

There is great excitement in Russia on account of the Syrian massacres.

Fears are entertained that Garibaldi will suddenly land on Papal territory.

LIVERPOOL, July 27th, 1860.

Cotton dull; middling and lower grades declined ⅛d. Flour firm. Wheat has advanced, and sales made 1 a 2d. higher.

The weather is favorable for crops.

The London money market is generally unchanged.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8th, 1860.

MISSOURI.—Barrett, Dem. is elected to Congress for the short [next] session, by forty majority, over Blair Black Republican.

Blair is elected to the next Congress by about 1,000 majority over Barrett, Dem.

Orr, for Governor gets 2,000 majority in the St. Louis district. The Republicans elect a majority of the county officers.

ARKANSAS.

Johnson, dem., elected Governor, supposed by 10,000 majority.

GEN. WALKER GONE TO NICARAGUA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6th, 1860.

Gen. Walker, with five vessels and five hundred men, sailed for Nicaragua on the 20th ult., from Ruatan.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton firm. Flour advancing; Southern $5 05 a $5 55 per bbl. Wheat quiet; white $1 45 to $1 48, and red $1 31 a $1 33 per bushel. Corn quiet—mixed 62 a 63 cents per bushel.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 37 a 39½ cents per gal. Rosin dull at $1 37½ per bbl. for Common. Rice dull at 4½ a 4⅞ cents per lb.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH'S Aug. 6.—The pony express from California has arrived Ten democratic newspapers have declared for Douglas and six for Breckinridge. The leaders of the party decline taking sides.

A fire in the grain fields of San Mateo had swept away the grain, fences, buildings, and everything in its way.

The ship Onward, from Japan, had arrived. Business there was depressed.

The shipments of silver from the Washoe mines averaged a hundred tons per month.

New silver mines have been discovered in Tulare county, specimens assaying as high as $2,000 per ton.

A Spanish brig from Amoy for the Chincha Islands, with coolies, anchored in Drake's bay on the 23d, and owing to suspicious movements a cutter was dispatched to arrest her as a slaver and for not entering at the custom-house.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK—DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN KANSAS.—*St. Josephs, Mo., Aug. 2d.*—The Express from Pike's Peak, arrived last night, brought $12,000 in gold dust.

There are now one hundred quartz mills in the mines but only a few are in working order. Some worked by experienced engineers realize $100 to $125 per day, and others from $60 to $100. Six men in one claim had taken out four and a half pounds of gold per day. Other claims were equally successful, but some realize little or nothing.

A destructive tornado occurred at Marysville, Kansas, on the 30th ult., demolishing everthing in its course.—Three dwellings, two business houses, platforms and printing offices were blown to pieces. The postoffice was turned round and set into the street. Every building in the place was injured, but no lives are reported as lost.

The postage rate by the pony express has been reduced to $2 50 per quarter ounce.

MORE FIRES IN TEXAS.—*Augusta*, August 3.—Later advices from Texas state that a large number of lumber and flouring mills were burnt at Austin (Texas) on the 26th ult. The loss is estimated at $100,000. An incendiary negro, who was caught in the act of firing one of the buildings has confessed that he was incited to the deed by the Abolitionists.

Later from Central and South America—The Walker Expedition.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall, with California advices of the 11th ult., and nearly $1,000,000 in treasure, arrived this morning.

Advices from Guatemala state that the notorious Gen. Walker left Ruatan on the 21st of June in a schooner, accompanied by one hundred men, and at sea was joined by another vessel. It was supposed that he intended to make a descent upon Omoa or Truxillo.

The interior of Salvador had been visited by a severe earthquake. It was reported that St. Vincente had been destroyed.

Advices had been received from Valparaiso to July 2d and Callao to the 14th. Letters from the latter place state that the difficulty between Peru and the United States is unsettled, the Peruvian government obsinately refusing to make any concession.

Affairs look squally in Bolivia and General Belsen had gone there to take command of the Bolivian army.

The ten thousand ounces of gold supposed to have been shipped in the Chilian ship Matias Consino, which was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, was not put on board. It was supposed the wreck was intentional, with a design to get possession of the treasure. The guilty party had fled to Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4th, 1860.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA—DOUGLAS ABANDONED BY FORNEY, HICKMAN & CO.—The anti-Lecomptonite Democracy of Pennsylvania, led by Forney, Hickman & Co., are showing themselves in their true colors, as will be seen by the highly important speech, delivered by John Hickman, in the Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., in which he formally announces the abandonment of Douglas, and comes out boldly for Lincoln.

Mr. Hickman declares Douglas far inferior to Breckinridge; he gives a scathing record of the Illinois Senator's career, and pronounces that the only safety for the country lies in supporting Lincoln.

This is all for the better. It will narrow the contest to the only two issues involved in it, and will strip it of all the ambiguity and humbug with which it has been invested. We always predicted that the anti-Lecompton Democracy would come to this. We knew that Forney, having recived his office as Clerk of the House from the Republicans, should give them his support, furtively, if not openly; but Hickman is an honest, outspoken man, and he comes out in his speech frankly and above board for anti-slavery and the Black Republican candidate.—By thus abandoning Douglas, going boldly into the Republican camp, the anti-Lecompton Democrats have put the stamp upon the true issues of the Presidential battle. With them it is evident that Douglas is to be no longer recognized as a representative of either issue. Opposition to Breckinridge and the Democratic party, and support to Lincoln and the Black Republicans, is the battle cry they have adopted. Douglas must follow them or be counted out—dropped, and abandoned by his quondam friends.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Sound Democratic Sentiment of Northern Supporters of Breckinridge and Lane.

The following letter from Charles O'Conner, Esq., was read at the great Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting recently held in New York:

NEW YORK, July 17, 1860.

Gentlemen:—Cordially approving the nomination of J. C. Breckinridge for President and Joseph Lane for Vice President of the United States, I regret that it will not be in my power to address the ratification meeting appointed to be held to-morrow at the Cooper Institute.

However deeply it is to be deplored that rival platforms and rival candidates are presented to the Democratic party, threatening to divide its strength and deliver it over as an easy prey into the hands of its opponents; yet, such being unhappily the fact, the duty of making a choice cannot be avoided.

The difference between these two platforms, like every political question of the times, derives all its significance from the subject of negro slavery. Its relation to the Territories and to the mode of governing them is merely the form in which this perpetually recurring subject is here developed as an element of strife. The controversy, in all its practically bearings, is merely this:—How is negro slavery to be dealt with?

In its moral, political, legal and economical aspects, my views on that general subject have been so distinctly and so often expressed, that my position in reference to the rival platforms now before us could not be doubtful.

The most fertile regions of the globe cannot be so cultivated as fully to develop their natural resources for the benefit of mankind except by negro labor; negro labor cannot be there employed except through the judicious compulsion of a superior race; and in no way can so great a measure of physical enjoyment and moral improvement be imparted to the negro as by his compulsory servitude in these very regions.

From these undeniable facts, written in the great book of nature, proven by experience, and not without sanction from revelation, my reason draws the inference that negro slavery is not repugnant to justice—is not unprofitable to the white man—is not oppressive to the negro, and is not inexpedient as a matter of social policy.

Let us apply these views to our own country. "Since the foundation of this Republic, negro slavery has ever been a main pillar of our strength, an indispensable element of our growth and prosperity. It is now an integral part of our being as a nation; to expel it by fraud or tear it out by violence, would be a national suicide."

It follows that "to vindicate its essential justice and morality, in all the Courts and places, before men and nations, is the duty of American citizens."

A moral war has been made upon this institution by infidels, and a *quasi* religious crusade has been preached against it by another class. Hitherto, at least in the North, no one has defended it, and its Southern advocates have not been heard. The natural results have ensued; judgment has passed against it by default, and the idea that it conflicts with natural justice and divine law has taken possession of the Northern mind.

This state of things afforded a most promising quarry for the industry of political party makers and they have availed themselves of it. They thus argued: "With the National Conscience on our side—with God and Nature both on our side, and against our antagonists—surely we must win." "Accordingly this bright idea has been industriously worked into a political organization, and here stands before us at the North the Black Republican, almost, if not absolutely invincible.

Why has that party any strength? Why does it now threaten to destroy harmony between the North and the South, leading to disunion and disaster, deep and irremediable?

It is simply because the false assumption of Abolitionists that negro slavery is wicked and unjust, has been permitted to pass unrefuted.

How is that destructive party to be shorn of its pernicious strength? There is but one method by which this object can be effected; and that is by denying and disproving the false position on which it is founded.

We must, as a party, insist unqualifiedly that in the institution of negro slavery there is nothing whatever which calls for unfavorable action by government; that the right of the white master to the services of his negro slave is, in every moral sense, precisely the same as his right to any other property.

If this principle be not true, no honest man ought to desire the permanency of our Republic; if it be true, the Black Republican doctrine is a treasonable and destructive fallacy.

I am in favor of the principles enunciated in the Senate resolutions of 1860, and in the report of the Committee on Resolutions made to our National Convention at Charleston, because they came up to this point. They meet the exigency before us; they fairly and directly meet the issue as it is understood by all honest and sensible men on either side.

I am in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, because they stand upon a platform distinctly expressing these principles.

Mr. Douglas declines practically to stand up to them. He blinks the main issue, and seeks to ride into power upon a dogma which impliedly concedes to abolitionism the vital element of its political power, to wit: that negro slavery is unjust, or at least has in it some element which, on moral grounds, justifies hostility.

His friends may deny this construction; but to my mind it is manifestly just. The whole practical importance of his popular sovereignty doctrine is in its bearing on the slave question. No one cares a fig about it except in this single connection; in all its other bearings it is an admitted abstraction, unworthy of a moment's attention, and incapable of attracting it.

Let any man who doubts this, read Mr. Douglas' argument as published in Harper's Magazine, and his subsequent reply to Judge Black in defence of that article. Slavery is the staple of his whole argument. The phrases and postulates of the anti-slavery agitators are invoked by him at every point in discussion, and most liberally used to sustain his views.

Thus, to all practical purposes, Mr. Douglas presents himself as a semi-Abolitionist. His platform tends to keep Abolitionism alive, as a power in the State, for future mischief. The platform of Breckinridge and Lane assails the Hydra in front and aims to slay it outright.

Whilst I am thus with you in sentiment, and to the extent of my humble powers am ready to aid in your object, I cannot lose sight of the policy which requires a thorough union of all New Yorkers who are opposed to the election of Lincoln. Concurring with that eminent and patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania, William B. Reed, "I believe that there are three candidates for the Presidency preferable to the one whom every Abolitionist or anti-slavery agitator in the land supports."

With great respect, I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CH. O'CONOR.

To Messrs. Tucker, Henry, and others, Committee.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NEGROES ON BOARD.—The purser of the steamer Karnak, at New York, from Nassau, gives the following account of the capture of another slaver:

On the 28th of July, Nassau was all excitement, in consequence of the arrival of three schooners with about 360 Africans on board, in a complete state of nudity, taken from a wrecked slaver. We saw the slaver on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at 6 A. M. They ran in shore at Abaco, but, in consequence of a gale the previous day, they had lost most of their canvass, and had not sufficient left to bear out again from the land, and finally struck at Lanyard Bay, on the N. E. coast of Abaco. The slaver left the coast with 400 slaves on board, and had lost about 40. They are all quite young, many of them children; about 50 are females. They were suffering much from scurvey and hunger. The captain and mate are not yet found. They say the former cut his throat the first day out, and the mate shortly after was drowned. That, however, remains to be proved. They had been 36 days out.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—By the arrival at this port to-day of the Schooner *Potomac*, we have Vera Cruz dates to the 21st instant. The *Potomac* brings important dispatches for the Department of State at Washington, which will be forwarded immediately. The city of Vera Cruz is reported to be very healthy for this season of the year. The Spanish War Frigate, *Isabella II.*, arrived at Vera Cruz and communicated with the Spanish Minister. MIRAMON, at last accounts, was at Lagos, 100 miles E. N. E. of Guadalajara. The Liberals were concentrating their forces preparatory to an attack on the Capital. They have seized the Bishop of Guadalajara, whom they will hold as a hostage until a favorable opporunity presents itself to change him with the Church Party for Gen. URAGA. The MIRAMON faction threaten to attack Vera Cruz.

TOO GREAT A TEMPTATION.—An Irishman, entering the fair at Ballinagone, saw the well-defined form of a large round head bulging out the canvass of a tent. The temptation was irresistible—up went his shillelah, down went the man. Forth rushed from the tent a host of angry fellows to avenge the onslaught. Judge of their astonishment when they found the assailant to be one of their own faction. "Och! Nicholas," said they, "and did ye not know it was Brady O'Brien ye hit?" "Truth did I not," says he; "bad luck to me for that same; but sure if my own father had been there, and his head looking so nice and convanient, I could not have helped myself."

A LONG SERMON.—A contemporary, speaking of the old meeting house—a very elegant one, by the way—lately burnt at Saco, says:

"The church was erected during the ministry of the Rev Elihu Whitcomb, and the dedication sermon was preached by him February 12th, 1860. It was ninety feet in length by fifty-four in breadth," &c.

Uncle Toby remarked as he read this, that he had heard and seen some long sermons, but didn't remember any one so long as ninety feet; and that the breadth was quite uncommon—long sermons usually being slim or slender.—*Portsmouth Chronicle.*

MY FRIENDS desirous to correspond with me, will please address me at Palestine P. O., Onslow County, N. C.

JOHN SHEPARD.

July 24th, 1860.—273-daw-3t.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

TURNIP SEED—TURNIP SEED.

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WALKER MEARES,
45 Market street.

July 16. 266-tf—47-3t

[*From the Family Journal.*]

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy and proof the most convincing that it is the *only* reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the *Saratogian*:

IT NEVER FAILS.—The most satisfactory results are *always* obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind and has triumphantly won for itself the name "*inimitable*" in spite of all the *attempted* imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising columns of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

July 21. 271—1m-d&w.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
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THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

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PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eow1v.

DIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst., GEORGE P., son of Samuel W. and M. A. Holden, aged 7 months and 17 days.

In Franklin county, N. C., on the 31st July, ZACCHEUS, youngest son of Rev. G. M. L. and Sarah Finch, aged 7 months.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty for his head.

Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

BOOKS—GOOD AND RARE,

WITH ODDS AND ENDS, at KELLEY'S BOOKSTORE: The Volunteer's Hand Book, containing an abridgement of Hardee's Tactics—a new work.

Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D., Sermons;
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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34	LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
BEEF CATTLE,				Whiskey,	.28	@	35
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00	N. E. Rum,	.40	@	45
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	Gin,	.37	@	45
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,				Brandy,	.40	@	50
2nd hand	1 25	@	1 80	do. Apple,	.75	@	1 00
New	2 00	@	2 10	do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				NAVAL STORES,			
Tallow	.16	@	18	Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Adamantine	.20	@	24	Virgin	0 00	@	2 30
Sperm	.35	@	50	Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 30
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				Hard,	0 00	@	1 15
Java	.17	@	20	Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 80
Laguayra	.14	@	15	do. in order,	0 00	@	2 00
Rio	.15	@	16	Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
St. Domingo	12½	@	13½	Rosin, Pale,	2 00	@	3 00
COTTON, ℔ lb.				do. No. 1,	1 50	@	1 75
ord. to mid'g	0	@	00	do. No. 2,	1 15	@	1 20
strict mid'g	00	@	00	do. No. 3,	1 05	@	0 00
good mid'g	00	@	00	Spirits Turp.,			
COTTON BAGGING,				℔ gallon	34½	@	36
℔ yard	.15	@	17	Varnish, ℔ gal.	.26	@	30
Rope, ℔ lb.		@	10	NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
CORN MEAL,				Cut,	3½	@	4
℔ bushel	90	@	95	Wrought,	.10	@	12½
DOMESTICS,				OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9	Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.19½	@	.20	Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.20	@	22	do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	55	PEA NUTS, bush	0 00	@	0 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				POTATOES,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50	Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	1 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00	Irish, do.	00	@	1 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00	do. ℔ bbl.,	3 00	@	3 25
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50	N. C. Bacon,			
Dry Cod,				Hams,	.14	@	14½
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50	Middlings,	.13	@	13½
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,				Shoulders,	.00	@	12
Family	7 25	@	7 50	Hog round,	.13	@	13½
Superfine	7 00	@	7 25	Western Bacon,			
Fine	6 75	@	7 00	Middlings,	.12½	@	13
Cross	6 50	@	6 75	Shoulders,	.10½	@	11
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	.12	@	20	N. C. Lard,	.14	@	14½
GUNNY BAGS,	.10	@	18	West'n do.	.13½	@	14
GUANO, Peruvian,				Butter,	.20	@	27
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½	Cheese,	.12	@	12½
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	60	00		PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
Super. Lime	@50	00		City Mess,	21 00	@	22 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25		Clear do.	00 00	@	00 00
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00	Butt,	17 00	@	18 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,				Beef, Mess,	15 00	@	16 00
Corn	70	@	72½	do. Fulton Market,	19 00	@	20 00
Oats	47	@	48	POULTRY,			
Pease, Cow	75	@	80	Chickens, live,	15	@	35
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00	do. dead,	00	@	00
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00	Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00	do. dead

Biographical Sketch of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The history of John C. Breckinridge, the nominee of the National Democracy, for the highest office within the gift of the American people, is one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the distinguished men of our country. He was descended from an ancestry, both on his paternal and maternal side, who were distinguished in the wars of the Revolution; in the subsequent political conflicts and history of the country, and especially distinguished for their great services in the advancement of religion, learning, and good morals. In Kentucky the name of Breckinridge is held in special veneration; for it is connected with the authorship of the first regular constitution of Kentucky and the celebrated State-rights resolutions of 1798, and is also connected with the first efforts made in Kentucky to open the navigation of the Mississippi to the great West. Of his ancestors on the maternal side are Witherspoon and Smith, the former a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and both presidents of Princeton College. The connection is an extremely large one, and has been characterized by patriotic and useful services through several generations. He was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of January, 1821, and, although not forty years of age, is the second officer of the Government—a position, it is universally conceded, he fills with great ability, dignity, and impartiality; and now, by the unanimous voice of his party, he is presented for the first office—selected to bear their standard in the approaching Presidential contest, to contend for those great constitutional principles of justice, right, and equality for which his fathers struggled during the stormy days of the Revolution, and who dedicated the energies of their gifted minds in establishing and defining the true principles of our glorious Constitution, under which we have grown from a few feeble and sparsely-peopled colonies to be a great confederacy of thirty-three sovereign States, teeming with a population of more than thirty millions of free, prosperous, and happy people.

Mr. Breckinridge lost his father at an early age, and with his mother and four other children, was left almost entirely dependent. With, however, the generous aid of relatives and his own constant exertions, he was enabled to pass through the necessary course of studies required to enter upon the professional career he had marked out for himself. He graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1838, passed six months as resident graduate in Princeton, pursued his law studies under the instruction of Judge (afterwards Governor) Ouwsley, and completed them at the Transylvania Law School.

Admitted to the bar in 1841, he determined to try his fortune in a new land. Accordingly, with no heritage but his talents and fair name, he set out in the fall of that year with a friend, and, leisurely pursuing his way in observe the country, he settled in Burlington, Iowa. It was, indeed, the then far-distant West; for Mr. Breckinridge, during his two years' residence in Iowa, hunted the elk and buffalo on the site of its present capital. Thus, in the earliest period of his manhood, was Mr. Breckinridge thrown upon the remote frontier; and he knows, from the warm and heartfelt associations of those days, the patriotic, noble, and self-sacrificing character of the American pioneer. He addressed and married Miss Mary C. Burch, of Scott county, his present wife, a lady endeared to all by her domestic virtues and her accomplished manners. She was largely connected with the influential families of Kentucky, aided by whose influence the friends of Mr. Breckinridge induced him to abandon the idea of returning to Iowa. He settled in Georgetown, Kentucky, and rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. But he early took part in the political contests of his State in 1844, canvassed it for Mr. Polk, and from that period has borne a prominent share in every political conflict.

The Mexican war broke out, and the gallant sons of Kentucky were to be found in the front rank of the armies of the Republic. The glorious yet mornful history of Buena Vista especially rejoiced and saddened the heart of Kentucky.—There many of her bravest sons, her Clays, her McKees, her Hardins, slept their last sleep. It was resolved that their remains should be gathered up, taken to the capital, and there consigned to the tomb amidst the tears of the people, and with all the solemnities which reverence and love could dictate. Mr. Breckinridge was the orator of the occasion, and pronounced a most sublime and affecting eulogy. A call was soon made upon Kentucky for additional troops.—It was deemed a critical and turning point of the war. General Scott had advanced upon the city of Mexico. His rear was in possession of the enemy. His troops had been greatly reduced in battle and by disease. Larger and more perilous movements were in contemplation. Under these circumstances Mr. Breckinridge volunteered, and received from his old preceptor, Gov. Ouwsley, the only commission of field officer conferred by him upon a Democrat, viz: that of major. On reaching the city of Mexico, in December, he found the war virtually at an end, and the regiment to which he belonged was employed in garrison duty to hold the city of Mexico, and to protect its inhabitants from pillage and disorders. During his stay in the city of Mexico, Major General Pillow was tried by a court of inquiry. Major Breckinridge's fine legal talents were required on that occasion, when he distinguished himself by his able and successful defence of General Pillow.

At the close of the war he rejoined his family and resumed his profession. Frank, manly, generous, and just, with a heart that never throbbed with one pulsation, save for the honor and welfare of his country, he soon became a great favorite with the people, who, fully appreciating his commanding talents and noble qualities, called him from retirement to represent them in the legislature of the State. Although the county was opposed to him in politics, being Whig by a large majority, yet such was the admiration of the people for the sterling qualities of his heart, and the brilliant character of his mind, that he was elected in the year 1849, by a decisive majority over his Whig competitor. Among the foremost in support of Mr. Breckinridge was that unrivalled orator, Henry Clay, who abjured his politics to pay a just tribute to the worth and ability of the gallant young Kentuckian.

Upon the meeting of the legislature, he was honored with the Democratic nomination for Speaker, and received the unanimous vote of his party. His term of service was brief, but he left upon the legislature the impress of his eloquence and talents, by his able advocacy of the cause of education, internal improvements, and every other measure which tended to promote the cause of moral and material progress. During this session, he introduced a series of resolutions affirming many of the principles subsequently enacted into the compromise legislation of 1850, and they received the support of the entire Democratic party in the legislature.

Duty to his young and growing family required that he should return to his profession, when he declined a re-election; but the people, quick to discern and prompt to reward true worth and true greatness, would not permit him to pursue that course which the dictates of his sound judgment and affectionate heart had marked out for himself—In January, 1841, the Hon. L. W. Powell was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Yielding to the urgent solicitations of his personal friends, and the pressing demands of one of the most enlightened constituencies in the world, who assured him that his candidacy would materially aid Mr. Powell's election, he reluctantly consented to become a candidate for Congress in the Ashland District.—It was a serious proposition. A young man with a family depending upon him for support, was called on to lead a forlorn hope, when defeat seemed inevitable. The name and home of Clay, hallowed the ground of contest in the hearts of his devoted followers. They were loyal in their attachments and confident in their strength; they had wealth, influence, numbers, and they would sacrifice all before the spot of their idolatry should be profaned by the triumphant march of those they deemed infidel to their principles. To defend their citadel, to represent their sentiments, the Whigs selected their gallant champion, Gen. Leslie Coombs, whose fame is as extended as the Republic. He had been a soldier with Harrison and Croghan; had shed his blood to rescue the women of Kentucky from the savage and brutal foe, and to avenge her men betrayed and murdered at the River Raisin. He had given a gallant son and a fortune to the cause of struggling Texas. He was identified with the fortunes of the great chief he had served so faithfully and loved so well. He was an eloquent and experienced speaker, a politician perfectly familiar with the questions past and pending. He was an able, manly and generous foe, and therefore the more formidable before a Kentucky constituency. With a full foreknowledge of the inequalities of the contest, Mr. Breckinridge, obedient as he has ever been to the call of duty, at great personal sacrifice, entered the contest, and, to the consternation of his opponents, and to the surprise and delight of the Democracy throughout the Union, after a most protracted struggle of seven months, was elected by 539 majority, a change of more than two thousand votes.

When it was subsequently insinuated in Congress that he owed his election to foreign aid," "No, sir," said Mr. Breckinridge; "I came not here by the aid of money, but in spite of it. I have to say that I represent a district in which the money power of the Commonwealth is concentrated, and that money power is in the hands of my opponents. It was loudly proclaimed in the streets of the city where I live that I should be defeated if it cost $50,000 to do it; and I can tell the member from New York that at least $30,000 were spent for that purpose, and, as the result shows, in vain.

The opposition were defeated, but not conquered; they determined to make another desperate struggle to rescue the district from the grasp of the Democracy. They cast carefully about for the strongest of their champions, and decided in convention to call Governor Letcher to the conflict of 1853. He was a *strong man;* he had reached the highest honors his State could confer on him; in his hands the Whig banner had never lost a victory or suffered a defeat, and his friends deemed him invincible. The nomination of this gentleman was announced with shouts which reached the ears of his youthful competitor, as he lay stretched upon a bed of sickness; his courteous competitor called to tender him a short respite from the toils of the canvass, but the shouts of his opponents had aroused the indomitable spirit of the gallant invalid, when, after returning his thanks to Gov. Letcher for his courtesy, he replied: "No, sir, do not delay your canvass on my account; take the stump, and I will meet you as soon as my strength will allow." He did so; the contest was long, fierce, and bitter; again was the invincible Breckinridge triumphantly re-elected by a majority as decisive as that over his first competitor—his invincibility proved, the prestige of success stamped upon his brow, and his district, which for the first time was rescued by him from the Whigs, now lost to the Opposition, in all probability, forever.

His brilliant career in Congress for four years is fresh in the recollection of all. While he was the faithful and efficient representative of all the interests of his immediate constituents, he was the bold, manly, and fearless advocate of Democratic principles and measures, and was universally acknowledged as the leader of his party by his friends and foes.

Indeed, his power to combine a proper attention to the minutest wants of his constituents and to the details of the public business, with a steady and powerful grasp of the great political and public questions of the day, evince a breadth of capacity and systematic habits of business which fit him for the first place in the Republic. Thus an indemnity for the widow and orphans of the gallant McKee, relief for certain constituents who had made expenditures by order and on account of the government, reimbursement of losses to a contractor for the discontinuance of a mail service of great importance to Kentucky, the removal of restrictions upon the location of military land warrants, the getting an appropriation for the purchase of an American cemetery near the city of Mexico, where the remains of our gallant soldiers were gathered under the protection of their country's flag, were, among others, objects to which he gave his exertions, and in all of which he was successful, except in the case of removing restrictions upon the location of military land warrants.

As an evidence of his great judgment and capacity in conducting measures through the House, we will refer to the deficiency bill of 1853. It had been rejected by the House, and recommitted to the Ways and Means. The committee reported back the same bill, and entrusted Mr. Breckinridge with its management in the House. It was vigorously resisted. The discussion lasted several weeks. Mr. Breckinridge was always at his post, answering objections, explaining doubtful points, interposing to cut off indiscreet speeches from friends, turning of the hostility of opponents by a kindly word, and finally, with scarcely the loss of a single item, carried the bill through by a vote of 138 to 111. In the course of the debate, Mr. Breckinridge said: "I am perfectly aware, Mr. Chairman, of the responsibility which I have personally incurred in attempting to conduct this bill through the committee, [of the Whole,] and that it would be impossible, having the bill in charge, to engage in irrelevant and heated discussions."

Upon the advent of the Know-Nothing party Mr. Breckinridge was the first to take the stump in Kentucky to attack it. There he laid down the broad proposition that all men, citizens by our laws, were equal, and that any distinction made on account of birth or creed was at war with the principles of our government, and tended to overthrow the liberties of our country; and in Congress he made the first speech upon the subject, in which, standing upon this proposition, he exposed in a most masterly manner the fallacy and destructive tendencies of its creed, as at war with the social relations of life, and a fatal blow aimed at civil and religious liberty.

In a debate on a bill reported by Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, on the 3d March, 1855, to prevent the importation of certain classes of foreigners to this country, after an able exposition of its absurdity and injustice, Mr. Breckinridge said:

"I do not propose to enlarge on this subject. I regard this bill as one of the fruits of the proscriptive feeling which is just now pervading this country. I know it is popular, and I know it is sweeping like a hurricane from one end of the country to the other; but it is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our system of Government, and I am willing to oppose my hand to it, and await the time when there shall be a reaction in the public sentiment, as I know there will be. I want the gentlemen of this House to know that, if they vote for this bill, they draw a distinction between the poor and the rich, allow only the latter class to come, nor can they come except with a pass in their hands, like a negro going from one plantation to another."

The reaction in public sentiment, which Mr. Breckinridge's sagacity foresaw, quickly came, when Know Nothingism vanished before the light of investigation like the mists of the morning before the rising sun.

In general debate Mr. Breckinridge discussed, in a philosophical and elaborate manner, some of the greatest questions of the day, and distinguished himself by his hand-to-hand encounters with the most experienced gladiators of the House. Thus, in the discussion between him and Mr. H. Marshall, the real issue was so directly and vigorously thrust back by the former, that, notwithstanding Mr. Marshall's great logical acumen and fertility of resource, the equilibrium of the contest was fully restored. Mr. Breckinridge, in an encounter with Mr. Giddings, so pressed him that the latter fiercely denied the power of the federal government to enact a fugitive slave law, or to employ the force of the country to enforce it. But he particularly signalized his fidelity to his friends and principles by his defence of the gallant soldier of Kentucky, General William O. Butler, and of a long array of able and experienced statesmen, attacked in the January and February numbers of the Democratic Review, 1852. The name of General Butler had been presented to the Democracy of Kentucky as a nominee for the Presidency. Francis P. Blair having in this event signified his intention to vote for him, General Butler was falsely charged with being infected with free-soil sentiments, and indeed with having formed a coalition with the Free-Soilers. These charges were repeated and grossly exaggerated in the February number of the Democratic Review.—An incidental allusion having been made on the floor of the House to the slander against General Butler, Mr. Breckinridge, on the 3d March, 1852, rose in his vindication, and that of the other statesmen villified and slandered in the Democratic Review. The letter of General Butler on the subject, which was endorsed by Mr. Breckinridge, and which the latter read to the House, was so sound and national in its enunciation of constitutional rights and principles as to forever put to rest the infamous slander uttered against him. Taking the sentiments of this letter in regard to the Territorial question, which were endorsed and defended by Mr. Breckinridge, in connection with the several speeches of the latter, and especially his speech in the House of Representatives on the 23d of March, 1854, on the Kansas Nebraska Bill, it will be found that the question of the equal right of the several States to participate in the enjoyment of the Territories is placed on the precise grounds of the platform adopted in June last by the National Democratic party which put Mr Breckinridge in nomination.

At the risk of subjecting ourselves to the imputation of presenting this question out of its regular order, we will now consider Mr. Breckinridge's view in regard to the slavery question.

General Butler, in his letter to Mr. Breckinridge, said:

"In a few years more our wild Territories will become prosperous States, and each State will settle within its own borders the question of slavery by constitutional enactments. That none can question. In the meantime the right of the contending parties, whether real or imaginary, will remain unimpaired."

Thus, at that early day, the veteran hero and statesman of Kentucky and his champion on the floor of the House, clearly enunciated the great principle held this day by the National Democracy—that the question of slavery in the Territories was to be settled by constitutional enactments on their admission as States into the Federal Union. In the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, on the Kansas and Nebraska bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 23d of March, 1854, the soundest and most enlarged views are given upon the subject of territorial power. Not a sentence is to be found in this speech in conflict with the platform of the National Democracy in June, 1860, or with the speech of Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort, accepting the office of Senator in Congress, to which he had just been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky.

This speech is remarkable for its clear statement of the legislation of Congress at critical periods of our history, and its powerful analysis of the motives and movements of parties. The compromise of 1820 was simply a plan of adjustment to ward off threatened peril to our country. It abridged southern rights. It gave to the North undue influence and ascendency. Yet Mr. Breckinridge showed that it was repeatedly violated by the parties under free-soil and abolition influences, and that in repeated epochs of our history—the admission of Missouri—the annexation of Texas—there had been exhibited on the part of the great Democratic party of our country a fixed determination to abide by it. The great struggle came in 1850, when that compromise was trampled under foot by the refusal to extend the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and the issue was joined between those who insisted upon Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and those who demanded that the question of slavery in the Territories should be left to the people who inhabit them, subject only to the Federal Constitution. This latter principle prevailed. It was determined that all parties should abide by the decisions of the courts in the matter of the title of a master to his slaves in the Territories. Thus these compromise measures of 1850 practically repealed the Missouri compromise line, and established the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of the platform of the National Democracy of 1860

Referring to the compromise of 1850, Mr. Breckinridge, in the speech alluded to, said:

"But by the other construction [that it was a permanent policy] it was indeed a final settlement, a settlement which removes from the federal theatre the only question that can disturb our domestic tranquillity, and leaves Congress in the future nothing to do in connection with it, except to apply the established principles as the occasions arise. No, sir; whatever some gentlemen may say now, the people were not guilty of the folly imputed to them by the opponents of this bill. Their patriotic acclamations went up to Heaven over an act of healing statesmanship, not over a political job. They accepted those measures, not as a truce to faction, but as a bond of lasting concord."

Again, speaking of the compromises of 1820 and 1850:

"They [the abolitionists] opposed both these settlements. They will adhere to neither in good faith, but will appeal to them or reject them as may best promote their incendiary purposes" * * * "These are the questions to be decided in good faith by those who recognize compromises as something more important and durable than ordinary acts of legislation. While for those who opposed them both, and who spurn all settlements touching slavery, the less that is said either of compromise or of plighted faith the better." * * * "Such was not the sense in which that *great compromise* [of 1850] was accepted by the American people" * * * "Who, then, are the agitators? Who are faithful to the compromise of 1850?"

In discussing the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, Mr. Breckinridge used the following expressions:

"The effect of the repeal, [Missouri compromise line,] therefore, is neither to establish nor to exclude, [slavery,] but to leave the future condition of the Territories dependent wholly on the action of the inhabitants, subject only to such limitations as the federal Constitution may impose" * * * "It will be observed that the right of the people to regulate in their own way all their domestic institutions is left wholly untouched, except that whatever is done must be in accordance with the Constitution—the supreme law for us all. And the rights of property under the Constitution, as well as legislative action, is properly left to the decision of the federal judiciary.

"Then, sir, neither the purpose nor effect of the bill is to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas; but its effect is to sweep away this vestige of congressional dictation on this subject, to allow the free citizens of this Union to enter the common territory with the Constitution and the bill alone in their hands, and to remit the decision of their rights under both the courts of the country. Who can go before his constituents refusing to stand on the platform of the Constitution? Who can make a case to them of refusing to abide the decision of the courts of the Union?"

After discussing the relations between the General Government and the Territories, he thus sets forth the principle which should govern and limit the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories:

"I have already said that the Constitution nowhere expressly grants political power over the Territories. Let us bear in mind, then, that it can only be an implied power, to be exercised by a limited government, over a region, the common property of States which created this limited government; and the inference is irresistible that it must be exercised in the spirit of the political system out of which this limited government springs. It would follow, if the power were expressly granted; but flows with greater force since it is only derivative. What, then, is the spirit of the system? I answer, *the equality of the States.*" * * * The Territories "are regions of country acquired by the common efforts and treasure of all the States; they belong, therefore, to the States, for common use and enjoyment. The citizens of the States are to inhabit them; and, when the population shall be sufficient, they are to become equal members of the Union."

These extracts are sufficient to show how Mr. Breckinridge went to the heart of the matter in 1854. The principle then was, both on the part of Congress and of the Territorial legislature, the equality of the States. Questions of property under the Constitution were to be decided by the courts. Congress, then, had simply to see that the principle of equality was maintained inviolate, and that the decisions of the courts were enforced.

But to resume:

The January number of the Democratic Review attacked almost every man in the Democratic party whose name had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency. The veteran and experienced statesmen, who had stood by Andrew Jackson, and had in various fields of duty advanced their country's honor and renown—Buchanan, Marcy, Houston, Butler, and Cass—were held up to public odium and contempt as the fossil remains of a past generation, altogether antiquated, unequal to the progressive tendencies of the age. It was boldly asserted that the times demanded men with "not only young blood," but "young ideas," to cut out the affairs of State.

Mr. Breckinridge, after exposing the gross misrepresentations of the Review, and declaring it had traduced the most honored names in the Democratic party, thus gave his own views of conservative progress:

"Let me say a word now upon this question of progress. I profess to be a friend of rational progress; but I want no wild and visionary progress, that would sweep away all the immortal principles of our forefathers: hunt up some imaginary genius, place him on a new policy, give him 'Young America' for a fulcrum, and let him turn the world upside down. That is not the progress I want to progress in the line of the principles of our fathers; I want a steady and rational advance—not beyond the limits of the federal Constitution; but I am afraid that such progress as is now talked about would carry us clear away from that sacred instrument. I want progress by ameliorating the condition of the people by fair, just and equal laws and by simplicity, frugality, and justice marking the operations of the federal government. Above all, I hope to see the Democratic party adhere with immovable fidelity to the ancient and distinguishing landmarks of its policy. These are my opinions on progress; and I think the sooner we canvass and winnow and sift away opposite opinions the better."

The writer of these articles was known to be the devoted partizan of the only prominent man mentioned in connection with the Presidency who had not been referred to by him in terms of disparagement. The Review, in fact, assailed, to use Mr. Breckinridge's words, "all the candidates except the distinguished Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who seems to be a particular favorite." This called up Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, who protested that these articles were written without the knowledge of Judge Douglas, and were against his views and wishes; and also that Mr. Douglas having learned that a violent attack was to be made upon General Butler in the February number, did all he could to prevent it, but without effect. Mr. Breckinridge concluded in these words: "Again, I say, let us be just; let us be fair. Let no man by himself, or through his friends, attempt to promote individual interests by traducing others. If this course be continued, we will not succeed; we ought not to succeed."

Ever the faithful advocate of the reform of abuses in the Government, and economy in its expenditures, he boldly opposed all monopolies, subsidies, and extravagance.

Amongst the various combinatioos which were formed, to fasten themselves upon the Government, as perpetual stipendiaries, during his service in Congress, were "the "Ocean Steam subsidies."

Steam lines had been built chiefly with public money, to run to Liverpool, California and Oregon, and applications were made to admit other parties to participate in the national gratuity. Lines were asked to Antwerp, to the West Indies, to Brazil, Venezuela, Havana, Hamburg, Genoa, Gibralta, Marseilles, Toulon, and China, and with an expansive enterprise not to be controlled by considerations of race or region. This combination of enterprise and capital appealed to all sections of the Union, and to all interests of society, appealing alike to the patriotism of the honest, the aspirations of the ambitious, and the interests of the sordid. The aggregate appropriations asked for this purpose, with the sum already applied to a similar purpose, amounted to more than six millions of dollars.

The combination to carry this gigantic monopoly was powerful and harmonious. In the language of Mr. Breckinridge, the steam bounty system commanded "the most powerful and determined outside pressure ever brought to bear upon any deliberate body."

It was against this powerful monopoly that Mr. Breckinridge signalized his stern integrity of character and devotion to the public weal, by one of the most powerful, brilliant, and successful assaults upon this monopoly ever made in any deliberative assembly.

Upon an amendment made in the Senate to House bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, granting additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers, he made his great speech. He demonstrated that the proposed amendment of the Senate was to supply no deficiency, because it was not pretended that the Government of the United States had failed to perform strictly its agreements with Mr. Collins and his associates. Its enormous cost was the result of a private bargain too common of requiring necessary appropriations to sustain others of doubtful propriety, and regarded it as a fruitful source of mischievous legislation, which he was ever ready to oppose, He said:

"Heretofore the money expended upon our ocean mail system has been paid on the principle of a contract, and the Government was supposed to receive a valuable consideration. The two objects avowed were to obtain for a fair price the transportation of the mails and the germ of an economical marine. But the question now presented is wholly different. We are urged to open the Federal Treasury for the purpose of sustaining certain commercial lines in a national competition." "We are told they must go down, in fact, dedicated to her service. Who does not remember three periods when the American system of government was exposed to its severest trials; and who does not know, that when history shall relate the struggles which preceded and the dangers which were averted by the Missouri compromise, the Tariff compromise of 1832, and the Adjustment of 1850, the same pages will record the genius, the eloquence, and the patriotism of Henry Clay?

"The life of Mr. Clay, sir, is a striking example of the abiding fame which surely awaits the direct and candid statesman. The entire absence of equivocation or disguise in all his acts was his master key to the popular heart; for, while the people will forgive the errors of a bold and open nature, he sins past forgiveness who deliberately deceives them. Hence, Mr. Clay, though often defeated in his measures of action, will always secured the respect of his opponents, without losing the confidence of his friends.—He never paltered in a double sense. The country was never in doubt as to his opinions or his purposes. In all the contests of his time, his position on great public questions was as clear as the sun in a cloudless sky.

"Sir, standing by the grave of this great man, and considering these things, how contemptible does appear the mere legerdemain of politics! What a reproach is his life on that false policy which would trifle with a great and upright people! If I were to write his epitaph, I would inscribe, as the highest eulogy, on the stone which shall mark his resting place: 'Here lies a man who was in the public service for fifty years, and never attempted to deceive his countrymen.'"

It is to be remembered that the relations between Mr. Clay and Mr. Breckinridge were of the most cordial and friendly character. We have already mentioned the support given him by that statesman upon his election to the Kentucky Legislature; and we may add, that Mr. Breckinridge was much with him in the latter years and closing scenes of his life, and always cherished a sincere admiration for his talents, and veneration for his virtues.

During the second term for which Mr. Breckinridge was elected to Congress, he was nominated by President Pierce, and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Spain; but he declined the honor, preferring to comply with his representative pledge to the people who had elected him.

After four years of continuous service in Congress, where he demonstrated his high qualities as a statesman, and his power as a brilliant orator, he retired again from public life, and resumed the practice of the law.

In the language of a speech made by him, in 1855, he said:

"During the past four years, in which he was wholly devoted to public life, his private affairs and the health of his family had so suffered, as to have left him without a choice, but compelled him, by the highest obligations he could recognize, to retire from a position in which he must neglect the care he owed to one whom it was his first duty to cherish."

To show how he was esteemed, even by his political opponents, we give the following extract from the Louisville Journal, edited by the talented Prentice:

"We believe him to be a conscientious and honorable as well as a most able man. We have been half-afraid, during the canvass, to express fully our opinion of him, lest our Whig friends in his district, and elsewhere, might deem it untrue to the interest of our party. * * * Mr. Breckinridge is a pure and noble-hearted man, and a liberal minded politician; he has earned and won at home, and at Washington, as high a reputation for talents as belongs to any man of his age in the United States * * The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, in a letter to his constituents, declines a re-election to Congress. He will be much missed in that body. His great urbanity, his perfect fairness, and his powerful talents, made him one of the very foremost of its master-spirits. He has a national reputation, and nobly has he won it."

Mr. Breckinridge was chosen one of the delegates from Kentucky to the Cincinnati Convention. The circumstances under which he was nominated by that Convention for Vice President of the United States, we give from John Savage's book, styled "Our Living Representative Men." After the nomination of Buchanan for the Presidency, several names were offered for the second office—among others, that of John C. Breckinridge, proposed by the Louisiana delegation, through General J. L. Lewis. Acknowledging the flattering manifestation of good will, Mr. Breckinridge begged that his name would be withdrawn. On the first ballot, however, the Vermont delegation, through Mr. Smalley, believing that no Democrat has a right to refuse his services when his country calls, cast its five votes for Breckinridge. Many other States followed; and of the total he received fifty-one votes—second on the list, and only eight under the first, General Quitman. On the second ballot, Maine, New Hamsphire, and Vermont led off for Breckinridge; Massachusetts followed, with eleven out of thirteen votes. Rhode Island followed, with her four; then the New York Softs gave him eighteen; Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia voting in the same way. It became quite obvious that he was the choice of the body; and though several of the remaining States voted for other candidates, they quickly, one by one, changed their votes—the several delegates making neat and appropriate speeches in announcing the change. The names of other candidates were withdrawn, and the whole poll went for John C. Breckinridge; at which the Convention rose, and with waving of handkerchiefs and the loudest vocal demonstrations directed its attention upon the tall and graceful delegate from Kentucky, who had been so unexpectedly nominated for so exalted a post. It was long before the demonstrations subsided, so as to allow a word to be heard. At last, the commanding figure of Mr. Breckinridge stood, fronting the mighty triumph. It certainly was a time to try a young man. He spoke briefly and becomingly. The result just announced was unexpected, and his profound gratitude was without words. He gave the Convention the simple thanks of a true heart; and expressing his appreciation of their first choice, and linking his humble name with that of the tried statesman of Pennsylvania, cordially endorsed the platform, and sat down amid the booming of cannon and the vociferous applause of the multitude outside, breaking in upon and almost overpowering the loud cheers within the hall.

By virtue of the office of Vice President, Mr. Breckinridge is President of the Senate; but can take no part in its deliberations. With a commanding person, a full and melodious voice, and a quick perception, no officer has ever presided over that august body with more graceful dignity and impartiality, to the universal sentiment.

Upon the removal of the Senate from its old and time-honored chamber to the new and beautiful chamber where it holds its meetings, Vice President Breckinridge delivered an address, replete with noble and patriotic sentiments, clothed in language remarkable for its purity and beauty, and closed with the following stirring appeal to Senators to preserve the Constitution.

"And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgments to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires, and whose goodness we adore. The structures raised by men yield to the corroding tooth of time.—These marble walls must moulder into ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devotedly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger chamber, this Constitution, vigorous and inviolate, and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the Representatives of American States, still united, prosperous and free."

With that modesty and diffidence which ever characterizes merit, John C. Breckinridge has never sought any of the responsible offices and distinguished honors which the American people have conferred upon him, as a willing tribute to his talents, his patriotism, and his integrity. He has rather avoided than courted them. In a speech which he delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, Ky., December 21, 1859, after his election as United States Senator, he feelingly and beautifully returns his thanks for the honor conferred, pays a just tribute to the merits of his competitors, and clearly and forcibly defines his views upon the great and absorbing question of the equality of all the States in the Territories, purchased by the common treasure and blood of all. We quote the following:

"This election occurred in my absence. If I had been in private life, it would have given me pleasure to mingle personally and interchange opinions with my fellow-citizens here. But under existing circumstances, I thought it more respectful to the Legislature, to remain where my public duties called me.

"It is probably not necessary, yet I am sure every generous spirit will pardon me for referring to some vague rumors which have reached my ears, traceable to no distinct source, and apparently owning no respectable parentage, to the effect that my election was the result of some understanding or arrangement between certain distinguished gentlemen and myself, or between their friends and mine. Nothing could be more unjust and insulting to you, and to all embraced by the imputation. Standing in the presence of the men who elected me, I pronounce these rumors to be wholly unfounded and false; and for myself, I publicly declare that I have not, in connection with these proceedings, said, written, or done anything which I am unwilling should be known to the whole Legislature. This trust was your free gift, and when it came to my hands I received it unstained by the slightest taint of bargain or intrigue. I accept it, proudly, gratefully—happy to be associated in the public service with your admirable delegation in the House of Representatives and the able and true-hearted gentleman who will be my colleague in the Senate; and with a loyal purpose to deserve your confidence.

A breathless silence pervaded the immense auditory of Representatives and citizens, as they listened with the deepest attention to this masterly effort. With his eye beaming and his heart glowing with patriotic devotion to the Constitution and Union, Mr. Breckinridge closed with a soul-stirring appeal to the national and conservative men of all creeds to unite in the overthrow of the Republican organization, whose doctrines if carried out will sap the very foundations of our Government. He said:

"The first duty of all who love their country is to overthrow the Republican party; and with this conviction I should be untrue to Kentucky, if I did not plead for the union of all opposed to that dangerous organization; and to fall to pieces on questions of less magnitude than its defeat, is to surrender to its domination, and all the fatal consequences that may ensue.

"There is another element at the North, not large, but noble and true. It consists of the scattered cohorts of the old Whig party—of men like Everett, Choate and their associates—whose conservatism, culture, and patriotism rebelled against the Republican alliance. Besides, there are many thousands in the Northern States who seldom attend the polls, and whose voices have not been heard amidst the clamors that surround them. To all these let us appeal, let us solemnly demand a general revolt of the virtue and loyalty of the country against the pernicious principles that threaten its safety; and when all the forces are arrayed in their proper ranks, we shall be able to see what remains to hope or fear.

"For myself I cherish a buoyant hope in the destiny of our common country. It is not well to doubt that the good Providence which has protected us in the past will take care of us in the future, and out of these commotions will lead us to an era of tranquility and peace."

The tried, trusty, and successful leader, in many a hard-fought battle, the Democracy at Baltimore, with a unanimity as flattering as it was just, selected Major Breckinridge as their standard-bearer in the approaching Presidential contest. Shrinking from no responsibilities which his country would impose upon him, he nobly accepts the post in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency, which so forcibly elucidates the true principles upon which this Government should be administered. He truthfully says:

"I have not sought or desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston, it was withdrawn by a friend in obedience to my wishes. My views had not changed when the Convention reassembled at Baltimore; and when I heard of the differences which occurred there, my indisposition to be connected prominently with the canvass was confirmed and expressed to many friends.

"Without discussing the occurrences which preceded the nominations, and which are, or soon will be, well understood by the country, I have only to say that I approved, as just and necessary to the preservation of the national organization and the sacred right of representation, the act of the Convention over which you continued to preside, and thus approving it, and having resolved to sustain it, I feel that it does not become me to select the position I shall occupy, nor to shrink from the responsibilities of the post to which I have been assigned. Accordingly I accept the nomination from a sense of public duty, and, as I think, uninfluenced in any degree by the allurements of ambition.

"I avail myself of this occasion to say, that the confidence in my personal and public character, implied by the action of the Convention, will always be gratefully remembered, and it is but just also to my own feelings to express my gratification at the association of my name with that of my friend General Lane, a patriot and a soldier, whose great service in the field and in the council entitle him to the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen.

"The resolutions adopted by the Convention have my cordial approval. They are just to all parts of the Union, to all our citizens, native and naturalized, and they form a noble policy for any administration."

It has been the purpose of this brief memoir of the life of Mr. Breckinridge to present him as he is—to exhibit his public character by his public acts. Left an orphan in his early years, with a mother and her little ones dependent upon him, he is found steadily and valiantly fronting adversity, and, almost entirely by his own exertions, laying the broad foundations of his future usefulness. All the elements of a great and noble character seem blended in him—truth, generosity, prudence, judgment, intrepidity, a devoted love of his country. It would seem that he was the fruit of the generations of valor, patriotism, and learning from which he sprang. In the conflicts of war and peace he has never shrank from danger or responsibility; but has intrepidly encountered them, and always triumphantly achieved his aim. Yet so considerate and just has he been to all, that he has rarely had, and never deserved to have, an enemy. To provide and care for those nearest and dearest to him, he retired to private life; to fulfil his pledges to constituents, he declined honorable and high positions. He has resisted firmly the seductions of flattery; and when grave and more experienced men yielded to the allurements of interest, or were influenced by the appliances of the hungry leeches of the public treasury, he was the censor, rebuking the departure from the principles of the fathers, and calling men back to the fundamental doctrines of economy, sobriety, and frugality in the management of the affairs of the government. In the early prime of his manhood, we find him invoking reverence for years and services, and holding up to rebuke and indignation the attempt to bring into disrespect with the people men that had dedicated to them long years of service. Is he not a character fitted for this critical emergency of our history, when factions rend the land, and the two portions of our Confederacy are looking threateningly into each others' faces? On the one side, a fierce and bitter determination to impress an iron law upon all these States; and on the other, an equal determination to resist unto the death this attempt at domination.

There are indeed other parties and other candidates, but the contest must ultimately be between these two. Who can doubt the devotion of John C. Breckinridge to the Constitution and the union of these States? Who can doubt that he will administer the government, if elected President, with a firm and vigorous hand; with a lofty patriotism; with a purity and a forecast worthy the early days of the republic?

It is right that the young man who defended age and service should succeed one of the very eminent men he defended, and that he should do so at a period of life, when a mature judgment and a large experience are united with the highest physical strength and development.

We will relate an incident which occurred during the last days of that distinguished man, Henry Clay, which, while it illustrates his sagacity, the subsequent career of the youthful Breckinridge attests the truth of his prophetic remark.

A gentleman who was constantly with Mr. Clay during his last illness, states that, upon going into his room one day, he found Mr. Breckinridge sitting by the bedside of the dying statesman, reading aloud to him. After Mr. Breckinridge left the room, Mr. Clay said: "That young man is serving now his first term in Congress; I perceive in him so much judgment and talent, so many of the elements of true statesmanship, that I clearly foresee he will yearly grow in the confidence and esteem of his countrymen, and eventually receive the highest honors it is in their power to bestow. The prediction, now partly accomplished, will doubtless be completely fulfilled in November next, when the people speak their sentiments at the ballot box.

In the glowing language of the eloquent and gifted Kentuckian, let our motto be "THE CONSTITUTION AND THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES; THESE ARE THE SYMBOLS OF EVERLASTING UNION; LET THESE BE THE RALLYING CRIES OF THE PEOPLE."

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—The steam ship *Philadelphia*, with Havana dates to the 30th ultimo, arrived at this port to-day. Her latest advices report the Sugar market firm, at 8½ rials. The exports for the week were 42,000 boxes, and the total exports thus far 628,000 boxes, against 693,000 in the corresponding period last season. Freights are advancing. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 13 a 13¾ per cent. premium; Sight Exchange on New York at 1 a 1¾ per cent. premium.

SUIT AGAINST THE GREAT EASTERN.—*New York, Aug. 5.*—A suit has been commenced against the steamer Great Eastern for an infringement of an American patent in the combined use of the paddle and screw as a motive power. The damages are laid at $50,000.

GEORGE KIDD'S COTTON GIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received the agency for the sale of the above Cotton Gin in the State of North Carolina, to which